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ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, \*  
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*Members of the American Colonization Society—Ladies and Gentlemen :*

In calling the meeting to order, the Chair has not forgotten that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society had been reached.

The Fiftieth Anniversary! Half a century of existence! And yet it seems but a few years since the speaker, then a mere schoolboy, attracted by the lights of a church in Georgetown, peered at night-fall, upon a meeting which Francis S. Key was addressing, and where, in all probability, Mercer, and Clay, and Randolph, and Harper, and Caldwell, and Worthington, were present. Dim candles, it is recollected, in tin sconces, lighted up the assembly. To the schoolboy's intelligence, the only interest of the scene was in the familiar voice and the gathered crowd. Of the subject of discussion nothing was understood, save, as reported at home, that Mr. Key, a well-known friend, was talking about Africa. Circumstances fix this incident in 1816, half a century ago. How idly would the schoolboy not have regarded any promise then made to him, that he would live to preside at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society, whose feeble beginnings he had just witnessed, without comprehending them. And, now, how profoundly grateful should not the recipient of so high an honor be, not only to those whose choice gave him the seat which he occupies to-night, but, most especially, to HIM, by whose mercy,

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\* Delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary, January 15, 1867.

while others younger and better have fallen, he has been spared to witness the seed, planted in 1816, germinate and send forth a tree, which, through winters of discouragement and summers of prosperity, has grown until it has attracted the attention of the nations, and has a nation sheltered beneath its branches.

Fifty years! and *such* years! Of what other fifty years has history told the same wondrous tale. They commenced while the thunder of European wars, and of our second contest with Great Britain, still echoed in our ears. Wearied with the march of battle, the world was resting and gaining strength for a yet grander march—the march of Progress. How astonishing the facts of these fifty years, how extraordinary their developments!

In 1816, there were but three steamboats on the Hudson, and but three west of the Alleghenies. In 1867, where are they not? In 1816, the postage of a letter from Washington to Baltimore was ten cents; to Philadelphia, twelve; to New York, eighteen; and to New Orleans, twenty-five; now, the postage to San Francisco is but three cents; and the telegraph has made communication with these places as instantaneous as the thoughts to be communicated.

In 1816, if the winds favored, a letter from America reached Europe in three weeks; if adverse, in six. Now, the Secretary of State sends to our Minister in Paris, what the Emperor of the French receives within the hour that saw it written in Washington. In 1816, it was the labor of days to travel from the Capital to New York. Impatient at the nine hours now occupied, the public desire a still more rapid transit. Railroads cover the land as with a net, and are already penetrating the wilderness, at the rate of a mile of construction daily, on their route to the Pacific. In 1816, we were staggering under a war debt of but a few millions; now, we are paying off a war debt of more than two thousand millions, at the rate of two hundred millions annually.

If to these comparisons were to be added the improvements in science and the arts, hours would be required for the enumeration.

Progress in science—progress in art—progress in all the ap-

pliances of human comfort, have signalized the half century whose close we this night commemorate.

But, of all that has been referred to, nothing has been more grand in conception, more wonderful in execution, or of more promising results than African colonization. Grand in conception—because it solves the problem presented by the presence in the same land of two races, both free, that cannot amalgamate by intermarriage. Wonderful in execution—because with the humblest means, without the patronage of government, and with few better materials than ignorant free negroes and emancipated slaves, it has built up a Republic holding an honorable rank in the family of nations—with churches and schools, with free institutions modeled after our own, and already attracting to it the descendants of those who, brought naked and helpless from Africa, acquired here the religion and civilization with which their children are returning, clothed as with bright raiment to their ancestral home. More promising of results—because its agencies are at work, not for the welfare of one people only—but for two quarters of the globe itself; benefiting America, blessing Africa; obviating in the one an otherwise inevitable strife, securing in the other the fulfilment of prophecy; illuminating the latter, without diminishing the lustre of the former; blessed of the Almighty in its progress, and finding in an almost miraculous success encouragement in the belief that His hand supports it to the end.

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ADDRESS OF RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D.,\*

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RHODE ISLAND.

We celebrate the present Anniversary of the American Colonization Society under peculiar and interesting auspices. Fifty years ago a few far-sighted Christian men, actuated by a pure and earnest faith, and having in view simply the elevation of the African and the rescue of Africa from barbarism, laid the foundation of an enterprise, which has ever since pursued its quiet and unobtrusive way, gradually gaining favor and influence, and commending itself more and more to

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\* Delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary, January 15, 1867.

the favor of the judicious and the good. It has not failed to encounter some opposition, and this has come from very different quarters. On the one hand it has been objected that the policy of the Society tended to rivet the chains of African slavery; and, on the other, that it must result in disturbing and making insecure the relations of the master and the slave. Both of these objections could hardly be valid, and now that, in the providence of God, the institution of slavery, in this Republic, no longer exists, both have ceased to have any pertinence, as indeed neither ever had any foundation.

The cause of African colonization stands before the nation to-day in a new and most important aspect. By a process, which ten years ago no one dreamed of or thought possible, four millions of slaves have been suddenly emancipated. The freedom of the African has been purchased at a terrible price, and the wrongs which our fathers inflicted upon these people, when they tore them from their native homes and brought them here to labor and die on a foreign shore, we have been made to expiate in tears and blood. Neither has this great end been accomplished without the endurance of terrible suffering on the part of the slaves themselves. Thousands upon thousands have perished by the highway of cold and hunger, and in this bleak January night, tens of thousands are wanderers without a roof to shelter them.

What is to be done for this great multitude of human beings thus suddenly cast upon their own resources; how are the new relations in which they stand to society to be adjusted; what is to be their social condition and their final destiny? These are questions involving one of the most delicate, difficult, and solemn problems ever presented to the consideration of man. They demand the broadest, profoundest, and most impartial judgment. It is unfortunate for the country and unpropitious to the liberated slave that they have become so intimately identified with political controversy, and, therefore, so much in danger of being handled mainly with a view to political and party ends. The call is all the more imperative upon those who really have at heart the welfare of the African and honestly desire his elevation to rally in his



behalf, and, if possible, save him from being crushed between the Northern and the Southern mill-stone.

The opinions of men as to the probable future of the African in this country are various and discordant. The remark most common upon the lips of those whom you meet in ordinary intercourse, is that the race will sooner or later fade away and become extinct. All history, we are told, shows that it is impossible for two distinct races to dwell together on terms of equality in the same land, and the inferior must yield either to the process of absorption or extermination.

The statistics of our Northern cities are cited in confirmation of this theory. When the Census of 1860 was taken in Philadelphia, it was found that during a period of six months there were among this people only one hundred and forty-eight births to three hundred and six deaths, the deaths being more than double the births. In Boston, from the years 1855 to 1862, there were three hundred and four births and five hundred deaths. This ratio, of course, is very much affected by the laws of climate. The North is not the natural home of the African, and he can hardly be expected to thrive there; but the returns from the whole United States show that while the rate of annual deaths among the whites is less than two and three quarters per cent., or about one in every thirty-seven of the living, among the colored it is about three and a half per cent., or one in every twenty-eight.

In rejoinder to this theory it is argued that inasmuch as labor is the great want of our land, and there are departments of work which this race can supply to better advantage than any other people, it will be for our interest to save them from decay and extermination. Unlike the original Indian, they are a laboring people, and they will, therefore, always continue to live amongst us, and increase and multiply, although it may be that their social position, in many respects, will be, as it has been, inferior and subordinate.

There are others who take much higher ground as to the future of the African. They affirm that we have only to give him all his political rights, and place him on precisely the same ground of political equality with other American citizens, and he will soon become competent to use those rights wisely and

intelligently; the social bar which has thus far impeded his elevation will in time give way before the fact that he is endowed with all the privileges and immunities which belong to every other member of the Republic, and all distinctions of caste will gradually cease to exist.

I do not feel qualified to cast the horoscope of the African, neither do I think that any man living, with the material now on hand, is able to do it. The argument upon which I base the claims of this Society does not require that we should penetrate the secrets of the future. That the great body of this people are needed here, and that at present no other class is competent to take their place; that they are capable of education, and have a claim upon us to give them this great boon without stint or measure; that they possess such qualities as may, with proper training, make them useful members of society; that every protection should be thrown around them which the most impartial law can provide; that full political rights should be conferred upon them, just as soon and just as far as they become capable of exercising those rights intelligently—on these points I do not think there is room for debate.

But, supposing all this to be done, and all the benefits to accrue which might reasonably be expected, still in this land the African will always be an exotic; it is not the region for which the Almighty endowed him; he cannot thrive here as he will under his native skies; he will have difficulties to overcome, peculiar to his race and condition; he will have to fight against obstructions which are not shared by the white man; no legislation, no change or improvement in public sentiment, can avert this result, and these embarrassments he will feel all the more as he rises in rank and culture. They are experienced at the North, where slavery has been long abolished, and where no distinction of color is recognized by law, just as keenly and painfully as ever; and, therefore, there will always be a class of men and women of African descent, and this of the higher order, who will desire to extricate themselves from these unpropitious circumstances, and find a home for themselves and for their children in that land, where their race are

supreme, independent of protection or patronage, and where they may become the architects of their own destiny.

I have the same respect for God's image, whether it stands before me blanched or bronzed; it is *the man* whom I regard, and intelligence and virtue make the man, not the pigment under his skin; but if African blood ran in my veins, I would not live here to be kicked about like a foot-ball from pillar to post, while politicians play their game; to be insulted by the very patronage of those who assume to be my special advocates; to be made a public spectacle of wonder, if I happened to excel in any great thing, and to be charged with natural and invincible infirmity if I could not break through the iron walls which encompass me; I would go to the land of my fathers where I could feel that my soul is my own, where I should be called to make no apology for the impertinence of having been born where I could rule instead of being ruled, where the highest posts of honor and influence are open to me and my children, where no white man is to say whether I shall vote or not; and if none would help me to go, I would live on a crust and grind my bones with labor till I had earned enough to carry me there. And yet there are those, calling themselves the exclusive friends of the African, who are exerting all their efforts to hinder him from doing this very thing. Here let me quote the words of Edward Everett: "Suppose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted Christians in England, in the year 1608, who afterward became the Pilgrim Church at Leyden; or suppose any one had gone in 1630 to the more important company of Governor Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration; had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors; had bid them to stand upon their rights, and, if necessary, bleed and die for them; had depicted the hardships and sufferings of the passage; had painted in the darkest colors the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship; would it have been kindness; would it have been humanity? Or to come nearer home, suppose, at the present day, one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway,

or any of the countries from which hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute, and unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States to find a refuge, a home, a social position, and employment. Suppose any one should go to them and try to stimulate a morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where they were born belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes; inducing them to stay where they were born; telling them that it was doubtful whether they would get employment in the new country; talking of the expense, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrants, and in this way endeavor to deter them from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring a home and a position in the world and an education for themselves and their children—would this be friendship; would this be kindness; would this be humanity? But these are the appeals which are made to the free colored population of this country, and it is by appeals like this that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to believe is the case, highly unpopular among them.”

There is a ground upon which the American Colonization Society rests its claims to sympathy and support, that is lifted above the level of all the discordant views at which I have briefly glanced, and which seems to be impregnable. One of the great continents of the earth, up to the present time, has remained for the most part undeveloped. Until very recently its vast interior was known upon the map only as a blank, and was supposed to be a sterile, uninhabited desert. The explorations of travellers have just revealed to us in that unknown region, navigable rivers, a prolific soil, and a swarming population. The multitudinous tribes of Africa are not, like the inhabitants of the East, a worn out, effete, debilitated people; the experiment of culture has not been tested with them, and it remains to be seen of what they are capable.

Is Africa never to be redeemed? Is that magnificent land never to have a history? Is she never to take rank with other empires and peoples? Is the darkness that has brooded over her from the beginning never to be lifted? Are her great resources never to be developed? Will her broad rivers never be traversed by the steamship, and her fertile plains never

resound to the thunder of the locomotive? Is she never to have a literature? Is the light of the Gospel never to shine there? God made that continent, and He did not make it for naught. This moral wilderness is destined hereafter to blossom with the noblest fruits of civilization and the sweetest flowers of religion. Splendid cities will rise there, her dark jungles will be disinfected by the influence of pure and undefiled religion, and Ethiopia stretch out her hands, not in deprecating supplication before the spirit of infernal wrath and evil, but in grateful songs and thanksgivings to a kind and merciful God.

But now the practical question arises, *how* is Africa to be redeemed? It is very evident that, *left to herself*, she will make no advance. This land is to-day in substantially the same condition that it has occupied for ages. The tendencies are all stationary. Even the Dutch, who settled in the interior of Southern Africa, have so far relapsed into barbarism that they are hardly distinguishable from the Hottentots, among whom they live. Without the infusion of some powerful element, strong enough to counteract the native torpor of the land, Africa will probably be the same a thousand years hence that she is to-day.

How is this controlling, counteracting element to be introduced? Some will say by opening the continent to the commerce of the world. But there is an important preliminary work to be done before any extensive trade with this people can be possible. There must be exports in order that there may be imports, and when a people raise only what is necessary for their own subsistence, there can be nothing to send away. Thus far traffic with this portion of the world has been confined to a few articles, and it is a melancholy fact that the first thing which ever stimulated the African to any sort of enterprise, was the discovery that he could find a market abroad for the captives whom he had taken in war. The trade which has been opened with this people has been a curse, and not a blessing; gunpowder and rum in exchange for slaves, are neither a means of civilization or of grace.

“Throw open this continent to the influences of civilization by conquest! War is a rough and frightful process, but it has

been one of the great civilizers of the world. Send fleets and armies, and break the spell of death by the thunder of artillery."

No foreign army will ever subjugate this land; there is an invisible cordon of defence encircling it, against which powder and steel would contend in vain; the pestilence that walketh in darkness is stronger than any forces that can be gathered at noon-day.

May we not then rely upon the labor of the Christian Missionary, armed with the weapons of the Gospel of peace, to subdue and regenerate this continent by the power of love, and so bring it into living sympathy with the civilized world? What has been the result of his self-denying labors in that benighted land? "The Roman Catholic missionaries labored in Western Africa for two hundred and fourteen years, but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations. The Moravians, beginning in 1736, toiled for thirty-four years, making five attempts, at a cost of eleven lives, and accomplished nothing. An English attempt, at Bulama island, in 1792, partly missionary in its character, was abandoned in two years with the loss of a hundred lives. A mission sent to the Foulahs from England, in 1795, returned without commencing its labors. The London, Edinburg, and Glasgow Societies commenced their stations in 1797, which were extinct in three years, and five or six missionaries dead. Then there are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts, before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed." There is now an Episcopal mission under the shadow of Liberia, that has done a good work, but it has been at a woful sacrifice of valuable lives.

The fact seems to be demonstrated that if Africa is ever to be redeemed, it must be through the instrumentality of the African.

The problem of slavery has always been hard to solve. What was the design of the Almighty in permitting this institution to exist? It certainly was not to benefit the land where these Africans were brought; in every respect our country would have been more prosperous, more peaceful, and more united, if not one of that race had ever set his foot upon our territory.

But if Africa is to be lifted out of barbarism through the agency of the African, and if he could not be reached by the hand of civilization on his native soil; if there were no natural tendencies towards a higher development in the race itself, and if they were inaccessible to any direct influence from without; if neither commerce, or conquest, or peaceful instruction could be brought to bear upon them at home, we may begin to see why it was permitted that they should be taken from their own country and placed under such circumstances as would bring them in contact with civilization and Christianity; even though this was to be done in a way which shocks our sense of justice, and was far from favorable to their own highest culture.

The only conceivable process by which the great continent of Africa can ever be civilized and Christianized, is through the system of colonization; and transplanting to her shores all the institutions of civilization and Christianity, under the auspices and supreme control, not of the white man, but of the children of the soil. Every well conducted and prosperous colony will gradually become a power, before which the ancient structures of idolatry and superstition and barbarism must sooner or later fall. The material for this work has been provided in a rough and strange manner, which is, however, not without striking precedents in history. It was a nation of liberated slaves that colonized and possessed the "promised land."

The opponents of Colonization have sometimes asked with a sneer, if we consider the plantation negro a competent and fit representative of American culture, qualified to act as a Christian missionary, and to introduce the arts of civilization, science, education, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture into Africa? If it had been the policy of this Society to send out cargo after cargo of the lowest and most degraded class of Africans to be found in the land, there might be some good foundation for this contemptuous question; but it has not been so. Not a few, who have emigrated to Liberia, have been men of more than ordinary culture, and the great body of colonists have been sufficiently well trained in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, to qualify them for the position

of useful and productive members of society. It is not the lowest order who are likely to seek a refuge in Africa; they have the same local attachments which the domestic animal has for its home; they love the quiet nooks and the warm shelter, and the abundant food which they find there; they do not care to tempt the perils of an ocean voyage, and to encounter the hardships of a new settlement; they do not care for Africa, because it was the home of their ancestors; they do not care for Africa, because they may assert their manhood there and lay the foundation of great things for themselves and their children; they are troubled with no such lofty sentiments as these, and therefore they would rather grind cane in Louisiana, and gather cotton in Carolina, than become the founders of a great nation on the other side of the sea.

But after all the great question to be considered on such an occasion as the present, is this—what have been the actual results of African Colonization? Has Liberia upon the whole, proved to be a success or failure? Forty-six years ago, the first band of emigrants landed and established themselves on Cape Mesurado; nineteen and a half years ago, Liberia ceased to be a Colony, and became an independent Republic. Have the labors, and the sacrifices, and the means which have been expended upon this enterprise resulted favorably or not?

The work of colonizing one region of the earth from another and a distant quarter, has always been slow and difficult, and liable to peculiar and serious embarrassments.

Seventeen years after the first colony was planted at Jamestown, Va., it appears that about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling had been expended; more than nine thousand persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet the population was reduced to eighteen hundred. Seventy-eight years after the settlement of Connecticut, the population amounted to only seventeen thousand. The Maine colony, after the lapse of one hundred and twenty years, numbered ten thousand. Of the original members of the Massachusetts Bay Company, quite a large number soon returned to England wearied and discouraged.

The Republic of Liberia numbers to-day among its civilized inhabitants about thirty thousand persons, about fifteen thou-



sand of which are American Liberians ; that is, those who have emigrated from the United States with their descendants. More than three hundred thousand aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia, and are brought more or less directly under the influence and control of her civilized institutions. There are nearly fifty churches in the Republic, representing seven different denominations, with their Sunday schools and Bible classes, and contributing something every week for missionary purposes. The exports last year amounted to about \$300,000.

The undeveloped capacities for trade, no one can estimate. With a most prolific soil and a climate capable of producing almost every variety of tropical fruit, the resources of the land are beyond computation. A sea-coast line six hundred miles in length, and an interior stretching indefinitely into the heart of the country, offer the most splendid facilities for foreign commerce.

For a thousand miles along the coast, and two hundred miles inland, the influence of the government has been brought to bear upon domestic slavery among the natives, and upon the extirpation of the slave trade, until both have ceased to exist.

A well ordered and well governed community has been established on the coast of Africa, with its courts of justice intelligently presided over ; with its Legislative assemblies, wisely constructed and equitably conducted ; with its schools and College, furnishing a sound and thorough education, and with its Christian churches, teaching the people the practical duties which pertain to the present life, and also revealing to them the way of salvation through Jesus Christ.

Has the work of African Colonization proved to be a failure? Are these results nothing? All may not have been accomplished that was anticipated by some of the more sanguine friends of the enterprise ; the Society has been called to contend with difficulties which could not have been foreseen in the beginning ; it has encountered opposition in quarters where it least expected ; vigorous efforts have been made to prejudice the colored people against us, but still there stands the Republic of Liberia to-day, free, independent, and prosperous, all nations recognize and salute her flag, she needs no govern-

mental protection from any other land. All that she asks of us is this—send us people, industrious, moral, intelligent; if they have not the means themselves, aid them to establish themselves on these shores, we will give them land, if for a few months you will only assist them in their preparation to become self-supporting citizens. And this is the simple work which the American Colonization Society proposes to do.

A strange thing occurred in the history of the world on the last twenty-sixth of July. It was the nineteenth anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, and on the heights of Lebanon, in Syria, at the house of the United States Consul, the Rev. Mr. Blyden, Fulton Professor in Liberia College, was requested to deliver an address appropriate to the day. I do not think that I can do better than to give you a few words, taken from his speech: "Most wonderful," he says, "have been the changes which, within a few years, the moral and religious aspects of that portion of Africa have undergone. Where, a few years ago stood virgin forests or impenetrable jungles, we now behold churches erected to the living God; we hear the sound of the church-going bell, and regular Sabbath ministrations are enjoyed. If you could see Liberia as she now is, with her six hundred miles of coast snatched from the abominations of the slave-trade, her thriving towns and villages, her spacious streets and fine houses, her happy homes with their varied delights, her churches with their Sabbath schools and their solemn and delightful services; could you contemplate all the diversified means of improvement and enjoyment, and indications on every hand of ease and happiness, and plodding industry of her population, without those feverish and distracting pursuits and rivalries which make large cities so unpleasant; could you behold these things and contrast the state of things now with what it was forty years ago, when the eighty-six negro pilgrims first landed on these shores, where the primeval forests stood around them with their awful, unbroken solitudes; could you listen, as they listened, to the rush of the wind through those forests, to the roar of wild beasts, and the savage music of treacherous foes all around them; were you, I say, in a position to make this contrast, you would exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" You would acknowledge that

the spirit of Christianity and civilization has moved upon the face of these turbid waters, and that beauty and order have emerged out of materials rude and unpromising; you would recognize on that coast a germ of moral renovation, which shall at length burst into glorious efflorescence all over the land; the wilderness and the desert shall bloom and blossom as the rose."

What is to be the history of African Colonization during the next fifty years? No one believes it possible that this new nationality is destined to die out; that this people are doomed to show that they are incapable of self-government, and incompetent to hold a place among the kingdoms of the earth. So far from this, I believe that they are destined to draw around them a class of colored men, endowed with a constantly-increasing intelligence, and a more and more advanced manliness. With the broader and higher education which this class are now receiving amongst us, it may be anticipated that, from time to time, large numbers will say, "Let us go back to our own land, and show the world what Africans can do in Africa; let us do for that continent what the Anglo-Saxon has done for America; let us plant the same institutions there which have made these United States such a power in the earth—only, instead of exterminating the aboriginal inhabitants, as has been done here, let us try to civilize and Christianize the millions that now grovel in barbarism there."

I was very much impressed with a thought that was suggested in an address on the future of the African race, which I heard some years since from the lips of the Rev. Professor Crummell, of Liberia. It was substantially as follows: If the Hindoos or the Chinamen, or the common order of people in any of the European States, were to undertake the experiment of self-government, they would labor under a great disadvantage, from the fact that they are familiar with no form of free institutions, which would serve as a model and guide in framing and regulating a representative government; whereas the settlers of Liberia, although many of them were born and trained in slavery, could not help becoming in a degree familiar with our religious and political habits and principles. They are,

therefore, better qualified to establish and conduct a republic of their own than any other people in a corresponding position.

There is at this moment among the colored population of the United States such a *spontaneous* tendency towards emigration as has never been known before. And when they find that they are no longer an important factor in the political struggles of the country, they will see still more clearly than they now do, that it is for their own comfort and interest, as well as for the good of Africa, to make that land their permanent abode. They have, indeed, the same right to dwell here that any of us have; they have a claim to the same just and equitable treatment; and we are bound to see that the freedom which has been suddenly given them, shall prove to be a blessing and not a curse. But certain races seem to have been intended for certain regions, and as the palm tree could never flourish in our cold valleys, so the African can never develop his best energies and find his highest level in any foreign land. And this will always be to him, in some respects, an alien country; he can never forget the wrongs that have been done to him and his ancestors here; and there is nothing in his reminiscences of the past to make him proud of his American citizenship. We may want to keep him here to do the drudgery that we shrink from ourselves; we may be willing to give him the right of suffrage, that we may use it for our own political advantage; but he must either sink his own individuality or retain it at a cost which, in the end, will make him suffer.

Why then not go to a republic that he can call his own? There are great fortunes to be made in that land whenever the same industry and skill shall be brought into action there which have made men rich here. There are posts of honor and influence open to him in that land, lofty enough to satisfy one's proudest ambition. There is a magnificent work to be done for a magnificent continent, which he alone is competent to do. A greater field for enterprise, a greater field for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and the establishment of a noble civilization was never opened to man.

It may demand some sacrifice at first; there may be ties which it is hard to sunder, trials to be endured which it will

demand a vigorous will to face; but no great work is accomplished without suffering. White men, bred in luxury and affluence, accomplished women, moved by the love of Christ, have gone to that distant land to carry the unsearchable treasures of a pure and holy faith to a people perishing in darkness; and they went forth to encounter perils which the black man has comparatively little cause to fear.

It is not impossible that in process of time the work of the Colonization Society may cease any longer to be needed. The citizens of Liberia, in their prosperity, may themselves provide the means for the removal to that land of all who wish to go there and are unable to pay the cost, as thousands from Great Britain and Europe are brought to our country every year by the voluntary offerings of those who have preceded them.

But meanwhile there is likely to be a great demand upon the resources of this Society. If the multitudes of that unhappy and ill-treated people, who are, at this moment, floating about, dependent upon public charity for their support, and over whose future such an impervious and gloomy cloud is suspended, could all be gathered up and removed to a pleasant home, a section of land be there secured to them and the implements placed in their hands, with which, by ordinary labor, they would be able to earn for themselves a comfortable livelihood; would not this be an act of real Christian charity?

We owe an enormous debt to the African; how can we best discharge that debt? Our brothers blood cries to us from the ground; God hears that cry and holds us accountable. As we would avert further calamity from our own land, as we would protect ourselves from the slow but certain dispensations of justice, let us, as far as we can, redeem and expiate the wrong we have done the African. We have all eaten the fruit of his unrecompensed labor; let us now give him back some portion of that which we have taken from him. Let your wealth flow by thousands and tens of thousands into the treasury of this National Society; it will be well used, and bring forth abundant fruit.

## AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the offices, 14 Leadenhall street, London, on Tuesday, the 4th December; Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair.

The Report of the Directors having been read,

The Chairman, in moving that the Report be received and adopted, remarked that since the last meeting the new contract had been obtained, and was now in operation. They had made a provision of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for depreciation, and if things went on as well as they had, he should like to see that increased. The mail service was in a very satisfactory condition, the steamers were all in good order, and the new vessels had not only started with good cargoes, but had performed their work within the time required by the contract. The time was eight, and a half days less than under the old contract, but though the amount was £10,000 less, he hoped they would be able to work it as satisfactorily, in a pecuniary sense, as they had worked the old contract. There was only one other point to which he need refer, and that was the experimental additional line. The fact was that there were at the present time more goods to be carried than they could well carry. They had been obliged frequently to shut out a considerable amount of cargo. There was not sufficient to justify any prudent persons in putting on vessels to compete with this Company, but the Company had vessels laid up, and they thought it would be a fair experiment to work them alternately with the others, and try what could be done. If they found the experiment unsatisfactory they should immediately discontinue it. If, on the other hand, it did not pay more than was barely sufficient to cover the working expenses, he thought it would be worth their while to continue it, as there was no doubt that increased accommodation brought with it, in course of time, an increase of traffic. He assured them, however, that no large outlay would be incurred in carrying out the experiment if it obtained the sanction of the shareholders. It would be tried in a favorable season, and the Directors had every reason to believe it would conduce to the profit of the concern.

A shareholder asked if the vessels to be employed on the extra line were now lying idle.

The Chairman said they had two of them lying idle. With regard to the Retriever, she was coming home, and if she did not require much repair, it was proposed to employ her in carrying coal from Swansea or Cardiff to their vessels at Liverpool, by which they could effect a considerable saving. If she required much repair they would sell her.

The Report was then adopted.

The Chairman moved that a dividend be paid at the rate of

8s. per share, free of income tax, for the half year ending 31st October.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Bolster said he found by the balance-sheet that they had a sum of £33,000 to their credit, after providing for depreciation and meeting all the claims against them, and he suggested that this sum should be employed either in giving the shareholders a bonus, or in making the shares £13 paid, so as to reduce their liability from £10 a share to £7.

The Chairman said the question had been fully considered by the Board, and the conclusion which they came to was that just at the commencement of a new contract, it would not be wise or prudent to adopt either of the courses suggested. With regard to the liability on the shares, he had no doubt that many proprietors would be glad to see it reduced, but it should be remembered that this Company was not like other companies, which might, at any moment, be compelled to make a call on their shareholders. It was not so with this Company. They had as many ships as were required to carry out their contract, and to spare, so that there was no prospect of a call being made. The liability of the shareholders was merely nominal.

A shareholder said that if the profits of the Company enabled a larger dividend to be paid, he thought the shareholders ought to get it.

The Chairman reminded the meeting that the Directors were amongst the largest shareholders, and they were as anxious as any of them to receive a large dividend if they saw that it could be paid with safety.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and Directors and to the Secretary, which concluded the proceedings.—*The African Times.*

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#### LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, the Secretary read a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated from Ngomano, Rovuma river, May 18th. The Doctor had penetrated thirty miles further than his furthest point in 1861, and was preparing for his advance to the unknown northern extremity of Lake Nyassa. On the arrival of his party at the mouth of the Rovuma, it was found impossible to discover a path for the camels through the mangrove swamps. The vessel consequently proceeded twenty-five miles further to the North, and a good harbor and starting point were then found in Milkindany Bay. The harbor within the bay is landlocked, and has good anchorage in ten to fourteen fathoms.

From this place they marched overland to the Southwest, and on arriving on the banks of the Rovuma, followed its course to the junction of the Loendi, a river coming from the Southwest, and considered by Dr. Livingstone to be a continuation of the main stream.

The chief of the Ngomano, at the junction, proved most friendly, and the Doctor intended to make this his headquarters until he had felt his way round Lake Nyassa. The Rovuma is flanked on both sides by a chain of hills from four hundred to six hundred feet high, covered with dense entangled jungle. The natives, the Makonde tribe, were found to be willing workers, and aided in clearing a path for the men and animals. Traces of coal were found on the banks of the river.

Colonel Playfair (British Consul at Zanzibar) stated that the harbor at which Dr. Livingstone's expedition disembarked had only recently been discovered. He had no doubt that other harbors existed on the Eastern Coast, as it had never yet been thoroughly surveyed. Opposite the island of Zanzibar a new harbor had recently been found, and a port established there by the Sultan.

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#### POSITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

In a memorial of a Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, dated London, November 16, 1866, addressed to Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the present position of the African Slave Trade is thus given :

"The latest published Parliamentary Papers, show, that although this traffic has greatly diminished, it is far from being extinct; and although it is gratifying to learn, that for the year ending on the 30th September, 1865, only one cargo of Bozals had been landed in Cuba, nearly the whole of whom were subsequently captured, upon information furnished by the Cuban authorities themselves, intelligence has been since published of the disembarkation of several cargoes, numbering above 6,000 slaves. This sudden revival of the traffic is mainly attributable, the Committee believe, to the substitution of a Captain-General favorable to slave-trading, for one who, during his term of office, exerted himself to the utmost to suppress the trade, and succeeded so far as to have almost extirpated it.

The reports of the Naval officers attached to the cruiser squadron record the almost entire cessation of the export slave-trade from the West Coast of Africa, and of its greatly diminished activity from the Congo country and its vicinity; but the Committee would remark upon this specious fact, that this diminution of the traffic has been singularly coincident with the comparative cessation of the demand for slaves for Cuba, resulting from the repressive measures of General Dulce,



which had so far discouraged the slave-traders as to cause them almost to discontinue their enterprises. The Committee, however, hold the firm conviction, that as the demand for slaves in Cuba revives, the exportations from the African coast will be resumed with increased activity.

The Committee deeply deplore the increase of the slave traffic from the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast. It does not appear, that of the several thousands of slaves annually conveyed away from Mozambique and the various other places mentioned in the official despatches, any large proportion is taken to Cuba, probably owing to the extreme length of the voyage, and to the difficulty of shipping large cargoes in vessels suitable for their transport. The greater number of the captives would appear to be carried off to the Comoro islands, and some parts of Madagascar, to Zanzibar, and other convenient resorts, to be thence transferred, after sale, to ports in the Red Sea, whence many find their way into Nubia and Upper Egypt, and also into Arabia. It is alleged that a considerable proportion of these people are hired as laborers for the French colony of Reunion. The evidence of Dr. Livingstone is lamentably conclusive as to the desolation which this particular branch of the slave-trade produces in the interior, and the mortality resulting therefrom—a mortality which by far exceeds any incidental to the Trans-Atlantic trade. These Arab slave-traders traverse extensive districts of country, and penetrate far into the interior, where they barter away their victims to other speculators in human flesh, and in this manner the slaves are passed from hand to hand to their ultimate destination.

The Committee are fully alive to the peculiar difficulties attending the suppression of the East African slave-trade; but they would respectfully suggest, that Dr. Livingstone, while so forcibly exposing the evil, has also pointed out its remedy. He states that the traders are thrown back upon slave-dealing in consequence of their inability to undertake the ordinary commerce, because the Portuguese authorities, under the influence of the slave-traders, refuse to open the ports to which legitimate trade would be attracted. As a result, the whole of the fertile district which he traversed, abounding in mineral and vegetable wealth, and in the most valuable tropical productions, is sealed to foreign enterprise. Entire districts are laid waste, and their population swept away. He asserts, that were the Portuguese ports open to commerce, the Arab traders would have greater inducements to relinquish the slave-trade than to continue it. It does, therefore, appear to the Committee to be most desirable that a representation from Her Majesty's Government to that of Portugal should be promptly made, with a view to put an end to so deplorable a state of things."

## EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

From the Liberia Herald for September, October, and November, 1866, we clip the following short articles, as illustrating the state of affairs in the Republic :

**FRUIT.**—We had occasion last year to notice the failure of our fruit trees. Oranges, limes, guavas, and other fruits were very scarce. In fact, we had nearly a complete failure. This season we are pleased to see fruit in the greatest abundance. We actually see orange trees breaking down with fruit; limes abound; guavas are in abundance. Other fruit seems not to be as yet ripe. The plum and soursop supply was very great in June and July. We may look for them again in December and January, when we will have pine apples, and a great variety of wild fruit.

**SUCCESS OF EMIGRANTS.**—On a recent visit to the emigrants per the "H. P. Russell," from Lynchburg, Va., we found fourteen houses, of which nine were on the Northeast bank of a creek, above forty yards wide; the others (one a thatched house) on the Southwest bank. In Crozerville the improvements are great. The West India emigrants are doing very well, and in answer to a question by the writer, one hardy "yeoman," who was firing right and left and steady in front with a large hoe, said that he thought some of his brethren were wrong in going away.

**THE TREASURY.**—His Excellency, President Warner, has appointed Mr. Frederick K. Hyde, formerly Comptroller, Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Hon. J. H. Chavers, who resigned a few weeks ago, and Mr. M. M. Witherspoon, Comptroller.

**SHIPMENTS.**—Cargo of Hamburg bark "Mowe"—William Meyerhoff, master, sailed from port of Monrovia, October 11: 57,912 gallons Palm Oil, 33 tons and 812 pounds Camwood, 1,140 bushels Palm Kernels, 80 pounds Ivory, 1 barrel Palm Kernel Oil, 1 case Calabar Beans. Shipped by McGill & Brother—31 casks Palm Oil—say 4,314 gallons.

The bark "Thomas Pope," Captain L. F. Richardson, sailed on the 15th October, taking 27,713 gallons Palm Oil, Y. & P.; 4,647 gallons do., McGill & Brother; 4,000 gallons do., J. L. Crusoe; 1,000 gallons do., S. A. Horace; 35,350 gallons in all; 13 tons, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. Camwood, 40 pounds Ivory, 5,000 pounds Sugar.

The "Sarah Larsen" sailed for Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the 18th October. Her cargo was, 2,459 bushels Palm Kernels, 1,789 pounds Camwood, 1,123 pounds country Cloths, 722 pounds Sugar, 521 gallons Palm Oil. For Mrs. Hazelborg—553 country Cloths, 100 pounds Camwood, 44 bushels Rice.

**PRESIDENTIAL DINNER.**—On the 2d of November, President Warner entertained his officers (civil) at the Executive Mansion with dinner. There were none others present, saving the Mayor of the City, and the Rev. P. Coker. Various sentiments were proposed, and frequent allusions made to Elijah Johnson, Allen James, and others of the pioneers of Liberia, by way of encouragement, advice, and counsel to the young men, who constituted more than two-thirds of the guests. The Hon. J. J. Roberts, who is acting Attorney General in the absence of that officer, in the course of his remarks, said: "He did not believe Liberia was a failure, or ever would prove such. He believed God had planted us on these shores for some wise and holy purpose; that if we failed to do *our duty*, God's purposes would be accomplished; we should be compelled to give place to others. God would convert every rock upon this hill into men, who should carry out His decrees."

**TWINS.**—In the month of August last the wife of the Hon. H. R. W. Johnson, Secretary of State, presented him with twins, boys. On the 3d of November, the wife of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, F. K. Hyde, added to his family twins, girls. One of Secretary Johnson's has died, we are sorry to say. The other is doing well, and so with those of Secretary Hyde.

**ATTORNEY FOR MESURADO COUNTY.**—The President has been pleased to appoint H. W. Johnson, Jr., Esq., to the office of County Attorney, in place of J. H. F. Evans, resigned.

**THE ANNIVERSARIES.**—The Anniversary season was opened on Thursday, November 6, by the celebration of their 34th anniversary by the *Union Sisters of Charity* of this City, in the First Presbyterian Church. The Society made a very creditable appearance, though we regretted much that so few members united in the celebration. The Hon. H. W. Dennis acted as Agent for the ladies and announced the exercises. Mr. M. M. Witherspoon conducted the choir. After singing the first hymn by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. P. Coker. After the choir again sung, the Constitution of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mrs. A. V. Burns, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read by Hon. H. W. Dennis, which, though brief, plainly showed that the Society had been active in distributing their means for the relief of the needy during the past year, and the deference paid the life and usefulness of Miss C. L. Strobel met the highest commendation of the friends of the Society. After singing another anthem an address was made by the Rev. T. H. Amos. The speaker presented his subject in a lucid and forcible style. After again singing and the benediction by Rev. P. Coker, a large number of

the Society and their friends repaired to the residence of Mrs. Sherman, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared to satisfy "craving appetites." We would remind our young men that the anniversary of the Battle of Fort Hill is also approaching.

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CANDID TESTIMONY.

The following letter, written by Hon. B. V. R. James, of Monrovia, Liberia, in reply to an invitation to address the Vermont Colonization Society, as he was about to embark for his chosen home in October last, affords honorable testimony to the value of the work of this Society, which we take pleasure in recording.

Judge James was born in Elizabethtown, N. Y., near the border of Lake Champlain, April 21, 1814. He resided for some time at Middlebury, Vt., about 1832, from which place he went to Andover, Mass., where he entered the Teachers' Seminary, then in charge of Rev. S. R. Hall, L. L. D., who treated him with great kindness, and took especial pains to instruct him. After he had nearly completed the senior year at that Seminary, he was appointed assistant missionary, teacher and printer, for the Fair Hope station at Cape Palmas, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He embarked for that place at Baltimore, October 31, and arrived, December 25, 1834.

In 1847 he visited this country; was released from his connection with the Mission, and afterwards returned to Liberia as his final heritage. He has since resided there, and occupied various posts of honor and usefulness in that growing Republic.

NEW YORK, *October, 1866.*

REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER, *Windsor, Vt.*

DEAR SIR: Nothing would have afforded me more real pleasure than to have had an opportunity of visiting once more the Green Mountains, the haunt of my youthful days; but your kind invitation came too late. Your note came to hand just as I was leaving the office at the Mission House to go on board of our vessel to sail for my dear home in Liberia, and I am now waiting for the captain at the docks. While thus detained, I return you these hasty lines.

There is nothing I can do that would give me more sincere

pleasure than aiding the great and glorious cause, the colonization of the colored people of this land, because I know from thirty years' experience and observation in Africa that this enterprise is designed to confer more benefit in every way upon the descendants of Africa in this country than any, and I may say honestly, all other plans, schemes, &c., &c., that have ever been thought of.

I never have been connected with Colonization in any way whatever, except to wish the enterprise well and successful, and I can speak of the benefit conferred on the Africans who have gone to Liberia without being influenced by friends or foes.

The two men of whom you speak, Mr. H. W. Johnson and Prof. Freeman, are men who bid fair to become very useful and good citizens. Both are occupying prominent positions in the country, and fast gaining influence.

May God continue to prosper the cause in which you are engaged.

Truly yours,

B. V. R. JAMES.

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#### NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Auxiliary held its Annual Meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Friday, January 4, 1867. David Price, Esq., presided in the absence of the President of the Society.

The Secretary presented a statement showing that \$2,501.13 had been paid during the past year to the American Colonization Society, and \$200 had been appropriated to H. W. Johnson, Jr., a colored lawyer, who had emigrated with his family to Liberia.

R. T. Haines, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year. The Vice-Presidents of last year were chosen with the addition of the names of Rev. M. M. Smith, and Hon. A. G. Cattell. The Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe gave, in an address of upwards of an hour in length, the results of his long observation and experience in the Colonization cause. He spoke of its origin, its principles, its feasibility, and its results. The design is not to force the negro to go to Africa, nor to persuade him, but to call

upon him to look calmly at his condition in the present and his prospects in the future, and *then* if he desires to go, to *aid* him. Emigration must and will be voluntary.

Mr. Latrobe showed, by comparison, that the success of Liberia, now an independent nationality, was far greater than that of the Pilgrims in New England, or the colony that was planted on the shores of James river, in Virginia, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of climate and locality, thus manifesting clearly that the hand of God was in it. He said that the regular impelling causes of colonial settlement were repulsion in the old home, and attraction in the new; and, from the immense Irish emigration to this country, argued the possibility and the certainty of the same exodus to the negro race.

He spoke of the Christian civilization of Liberia, of its dwellings, its schools, College, and churches, its shipping, its agriculture, its commercial and missionary importance, and its extending more and more its power and influence among adjoining tribes, acknowledged by all the European Powers, and courted by England as a most valuable opening for her trade with the interior.

Mr. Latrobe concluded by urging the immediate use of every means to educate and elevate the colored race in this land, as the surest method of advancing the cause of African Colonization.

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#### ONE THOUSAND DONORS.

Several hundred "Freedmen" are asking us for the means of reaching and settling in Liberia. They are self-moved in the matter. What answer shall we make? The prompt, earnest and united efforts of our friends would readily remove all doubts on the subject. They have the power and the ability, and they alone can enable us to prove equal to the emergency.

One thousand givers of one hundred dollars each, would keep our superior ship fully employed during the present year, and support for the first six months after landing in Liberia, twelve hundred "Freedmen." What more wise and economical appropriation for this element of population? Where are they more likely to improve their condition in every regard? What

other agency so hopeful for the elevation and blessing of Africa?

The need is pressing, the facilities acquired by fifty years experience are ready to be used, and the cause is that of civilization, Christianity and human progress on a large scale.

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#### LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters have been received by the English West African mail steamer at Liverpool, reporting the arrival at Cape Mount, December 27, and Monrovia, January 3, of the Colonization Society's ship *Golconda*, which sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, November 21, with six hundred emigrants for the young African Republic. She had a quick and pleasant run, and landed her passengers in good health and spirits, except four who died on the voyage; of these, two were infants, a young woman, and Rev. Alfred Alberts, of Newberry, South Carolina, a highly esteemed minister of the Methodist Church, who died instantly from apoplexy, the very morning after the ship left Charleston.

The bark *Edith Rose*, from New York, December 5, with emigrants for Grand Bassa county, arrived at Monrovia, January 7:—all well and would sail in a few days.

Rev. John Seys, who was a passenger on the *Golconda*, was received, January 2, by President Warner, as Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to that Government. The Vice-President, Cabinet, Judge of the Supreme Court, and the whole Diplomatic Corps were in attendance on the occasion.

The Legislature of Liberia adjourned January 8, after a session of five weeks. Among the Acts passed was one increasing the grant of land to emigrants from this country to ten acres to a single adult, and twenty-five acres to each family.

The general election to be held on the first Tuesday in May next, for President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives, was receiving considerable attention. Some of the delegates to a Convention about to convene had waited upon President Warner, and requested him to accept a third nomination for the honorable position he now so worthily and usefully fills; but he declined, as he prefers to retire to private life.

Everything in Liberia appears to be in a state of improvement. Commerce is increasing. It is stated that more palm-nut kernels were offered at Bassa than there were vessels in which to get them off. The English and Germans are prosecuting the valuable trade of that region with energy and success.

Martin H. Freeman, for several years the Principal of Avery Institute, near Pittsburg, Pa., and now Professor of Mathematics in Liberia College, writes from Monrovia, as follows: "I am now much improved in health. My children are well and growing finely. I am well pleased with the country, save the absence of the *fleshpots*, which I miss very much. I have no desire to return to *Egypt* for them however."

Henry W. Johnson, Jr., who rose from a barber shop at Canandaigua, New York, to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State, says in a letter dated at Monrovia: "I intend to cultivate coffee, cocoa, ginger, pepper, &c. I have purchased lands on the banks of the St. Paul's river, and will begin to cultivate them as soon as I can attend to the business myself. I can do this and also practice law. Messrs. Moore and Johnson, leading lawyers of this city, are also farmers. My original impression is now strengthened and confirmed by experience and observation, that the best interests of the emigrant requires that he should rely chiefly upon the cultivation of the soil to supply present wants and to secure a future competency. Those who do this never fail—need not complain of want or hunger. God being willing, I will clear up my lands in about two months, and prepare for working them early in March. In this new country the emigrant must expect to endure privations of every kind for a season; but by industry, perseverance, prudence, and economy, he will triumph in the end, and his labors will be crowned with a glorious success."

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#### DEATH OF TWO VICE PRESIDENTS.

Not altogether unexpectedly, and yet sooner than we had anticipated, we are called upon to record the death of DR. STEPHEN DUNCAN, formerly of Natchez, Miss., and of Ex. Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT, which took place in New York city—the former on Tuesday, January 29, and the latter on Saturday, February 2.



Dr. Duncan was first elected a Vice-President of the American Colonization Society in 1836, and Hon. Mr. Hunt, in 1853. Always deeply interested in the work of African Colonization, the surviving members of the Society will long cherish the memory of their earnest and valuable services, and will not forget their simplicity and purity of character, and their dignified Christian bearing on all occasions.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

BY THE TRADER EDITH ROSE, FROM NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1866.

*From Philadelphia, Pa., for Monrovia, Liberia.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
1	Sarah James Amos.....	33	.....	.....	Presbyterian.
2	Jacob Franklin Miller..	10	.....	.....	
3	Mary Elizabeth Miller..	3	.....	.....	
4	William Kennedy.....	20	.....	R. & W.	

BY THE TRADER EDITH ROSE, FROM NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

*From Philadelphia, Pa., for Grand Bassa County, Liberia.*

5	Charles A. Harrel.....	39	Brickmaker.	R. & W.	Baptist.
6	George M. Horton.....	68	Tanner.....	R. & W.	Methodist.
7	Christian Lassen.....	22	Tinman.....	R. & W.	Lutheran.
8	Thomas Aréhy.....	22	Cooper.....	R. & W.	Methodist.
9	Samuel Johnson.....	30	Farmer.....	.....	Methodist.
10	Joseph Wallace.....	22	Farmer.....	.....	.....
11	William Daniels.....	23	Farmer.....	Read.	.....
12	Mary Susan Ann Ogman	18	.....	.....	Methodist.
13	Isaac Moore.....	38	Farmer.....	Read....	Methodist.
14	Harriet Moore.....	28	.....	Read....	Methodist.
15	Alexander Moore.....	7	.....	.....	.....
16	Julia Ann Moore.....	5	.....	.....	.....
17	Ann Elizabeth Moore...	3	.....	.....	.....
18	Laura Moore.....	4 mos.	.....	.....	.....

BY THE TRADER FOREST OAK, FROM SALEM, MASS., DECEMBER 21, 1866.

*From Cambridgeport, Mass., for Monrovia, Liberia.*

19	Harriet K. Perkins.....	45	.....	.....	.....
20	Nelson Lamb Perkins...	5	.....	.....	.....
21	Joseph King Perkins....	5	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The above named emigrants make a total of 11,909 persons settled in Liberia, by the American Colonization Society.

**PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

At the Fortieth Annual Meeting of this Society, held at Philadelphia, on Monday, October 8, 1866, the following officers were chosen :

President—Eli K. Price ; Vice-Presidents—Gerard Ralston, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John Bell, M. D., James Bayard, George B. Wood, M. D., Stephen Colwell, Edward Coles, Howard Malcom, D. D., John Torrey, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D., William B. Stevens, D. D., Samuel H. Perkins, Joseph Harrison, William F. Packer, Alexander Brown, E. F. Rivinus, M. D., Archibald McIntyre, W. L. Helfenstein, W. H. Allen, LL. D., David Stewart, Charles M. Reed, John Marston, U. S. N., S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Thomas Sully, John W. Claghorn, Matthew Simpson, D. D., James Pollock, William E. Schenck, D. D., Lewis P. Gebhard, M. D., George D. Boardman, D. D., Thomas M. Howe, John A. Brown, Samuel A. Crozer, Asa Packer, T. De Witt Talmage, Alfred Cookman ; Recording Secretary—John W. Dulles ; Treasurer—John M. Harper ; Managers—William V. Pettit, Thomas S. Malcom, Geo. W. Fahnstock, Arthur M. Burton, Daniel L. Collier, Samuel E. Appleton, Edward D. Marchant, Alexander Reed, D. D., James M. Ferguson, James M. Pendleton, D. D., James P. Michellon, Edwin Hall ; Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Thomas S. Malcom.

**ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.**

**TRADE OF CAPE PALMAS.**—Imports and Exports of the port of Harper, Cape Palmas, from March, 1866, to September 30, 1866. Imports from Great Britain, \$27,002 51 ; Holland, \$14,163 67 ; Hamburg, \$433 75 ; United States of America, \$5,584 41 ; Total, \$47,189 34. Exports to Great Britain, 41,140 ; Holland, 31,457 ; Hamburg, 5,644 ; United States of America, 2,655 gallons palm-oil ; Total, 80,876 ; Exports to Great Britain, 9,566 lbs Guinea pepper.

**ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL.**—Mr. Edward Boeklen, a licentiate preacher of the Presbytery of New York, arrived in the brig Ann, at Monrovia, November 18, 1866. Mr. Boeklen is a German gentleman, of superior education and experience as a teacher, and is under appointment as Principal of the Alexander High School.

**RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.**—Rev. T. H. Amos writes of progress in the church at Monrovia ; four had been admitted on profession of their faith to the sealing ordinances of the church within the last four months, and a fifth was soon to be received. Rev. J. M. Priest refers to some interest manifested in favor of the Kroos. Some had been received into the church at Greenville.

**LETTER FROM BISHOP ROBERTS.**—From a private letter from Rev. J. W. Roberts, Missionary Bishop for Liberia, whose ordination in this country a few months since will not be forgotten, we make the following extract. After referring to his safe return, after a passage of thirty-four days, Bishop Roberts says : " Reports from some of the brethren, at points distant, are very

encouraging in relation to the progress of the work. To some societies accessions have been made. We have an extensive field spread out before us in this land. Its moral condition requires much cultivation. Much labor and toil, under the inspiring influences of the Holy Spirit, is needed for a successful harvest. Patient laboring, in seeking the glory of this people, must be endured. We must continue to look to the Church in your most favored land for continued benevolence in carrying forward this great work."

**DEATH OF MRS. KISTLER.**—We record with regret the death of the wife of Rev. J. Kistler, the faithful Missionary at Muhlenberg, Liberia, on the 20th of September last. Mrs. Kistler was deeply interested in the mission work, and by her unwearied labors and holy example, did much for the salvation of the heathen. Shortly before her death she wrote to a friend in America: "I thank the Lord for bringing me to Africa. I never was more happy in my life."

**BONITA AND CORISCO.**—From Corisco the Rev. W. H. Clark writes, that "two persons were received into the church at Bonita, at the communion there the last Sabbath of June. Two were received here [at Corisco] the first Sabbath of the month, and several more, mostly boys from nine to twelve years of age, are serious." Mr. DeHeer gives some particulars concerning the lately admitted converts at Corisco: "One is a Kombe woman, the wife of our native teacher at this place; another is a Benga woman, wife of one of our head men; a third is a youth from Banaka, a tribe whose country is about 150 miles north of us; the fourth is a young man who was converted through the instrumentality of our native licentiate preacher, Ibia."

**SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION.**—Five pupils came up for final examination lately at the Theological Seminary of the Basle Mission at Akrapoug, Gold Coast. They had gone through a course of three years, and were examined in Greek and Hebrew, Church History, Logic, Exegesis of the Old and New Testaments in the original languages, &c. Their answers were prompt, distinct, and clear, in evidence that they had well mastered their work. When these young men have served some years as catechists, they will be presented for ordination. Four out of the five are of the purest negro blood.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

*From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1867.*

MAINE.			
<i>Bath</i> —Thomas Harwood,		<i>Brattleboro</i> —A. Van Doorn	5 00
\$20; Freeman Clark,		<i>Windsor</i> —Zerak C. Barber,	
Mrs. S. Clark, Rev. Jno.		Marcellus Barber,	
O. Fiske, D. D., each		each \$1; by Rev. F.	
\$5; Chas. Crooker, \$1;		Butler .....	2 00
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		Cobb, by Rev. F. Butler.	1 00
VERMONT.			
<i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman..	10 00		18 00

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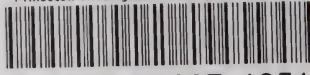




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